

Chicago



Eagle.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1895, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Office of Publication, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

Published Weekly.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1895, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3, 1879.

THIRTIETH YEAR, NO. 28.

Subscription Rate, \$2 Per Year in Advance.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

12 PAGES.

SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1537

THOMPSON WINS

Mayor Is Re-elected by a Plurality of Seventeen Thousand Six Hundred Votes; Carries Fifteen Wards

Figures on the Vote for Other Offices and Complete Vote in All the Wards for Aldermen

Following are the complete figures on Tuesday's ballot for mayor:

	Men	Women	Total
Thompson	159,863	98,025	257,888
Sweitzer	147,248	93,040	240,288
Hoyne	67,796	43,102	110,898
Fitzpatrick	41,320	13,147	54,467
Collins	14,860	8,245	23,105
Carns	1,229	486	1,715

Thompson's plu. 17,600
The total city vote on mayor was 688,361 out of a registration of 792,090.

The pluralities by wards were:

THOMPSON.		
2	11,402/25	2,179
3	2,904/26	5,148
7	2,614/27	4,469
8	797/28	783
9	3,186/31	722
14	124/32	5,699
15	1,166/33	8,258
23	2,756/	

SWEITZER.		
1	2,945/19	2,556
4	2,953/20	1,587
5	1,256/21	2,259
10	1,645/22	776
11	1,246/24	253
12	3,067/29	706
13	4,408/30	1,345
16	2,808/34	896
17	1,718/35	1,578
18	810/	

HOYNE.		
6	810/	461

The vote for other offices was as follows:

City Clerk.		
J. T. Igoe (D)	168,221	92,230
W. G. Davis (R)	163,182	94,722
Igoe's plurality	2,547	

City Treasurer.		
Hy. Stuckart (D)	177,788	94,856
Wm. Ganschow (R)	163,509	93,501
Stuckart's plurality	15,634	

Superior Court Judge.

H. A. Lewis (R)	163,651	10,284
J. M. O'Connor (R)	159,387	5,049
Lewis' plurality	9,499	

Municipal Judge.

George B. Holmes (R)	180,891	
Francis Borrelli (D)	156,752	
Holmes' plurality	24,139	

BOND ISSUES CARRY

All three of the bond issues on the little ballot were approved.

Voters gave emphatic sanction to the issuing of \$1,200,000 of bonds by the city for the construction of the viaduct in East and West Twelfth street, from Wabash avenue to Canal street, to complete the link in the Twelfth street boulevard.

The proposal to issue \$9,500,000 of bonds for paying and discharging judgments against the city, including those accrued under the electric lighting contract, went over by a margin of about 21,000 votes.

The same was true of the proposal to issue \$600,000 of bonds by the county for the construction and equipment of new buildings and underground tunnels at the Cook County poorhouse. In the city the bonds carried by about 21,000, while in the country towns they won by only 223 on a vote of 12,558 for and 12,335 against.

OSCAR F. MAYER CELEBRATES HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY

Oscar F. Mayer, pork packer, celebrated his sixtieth birthday by giving a dinner in his factory, 1241 Sedgwick street, and giving presents to his employees.

Mr. Mayer, one of Chicago's pioneers, had a host of well known Chicagoans at the spread. Among them

were Judges Theodore Brentano and Bernard Barasa, former Judges John E. Owens and John Courtney, Chief of Police Garrity, Capt. Max Nootbar, Capt. Patrick Lavin, William Luthardt, W. J. Healy, Robert Redfield, John D. Cary, William Moorhouse, John Donhue, Daniel O'Dono-

INCOME TAX FORCES SALE OF FIELD REAL ESTATE

It is reported that the Federal income tax of 80 per cent on large incomes is forcing the sale of the big Marshall Field real estate holdings in the loop district. One of the trustees of the estate is quoted as saying:

"When we began negotiating 99 years leaseholds against the fees we owned we thought we were making the finest investment that could be figured out. As a part of the terms the lessor agrees to pay all taxes, so that the trustees believed they were making a 99 year 4 per cent clean investment. Figuratively we were patting ourselves on the back, believing that we had for 99 years a certain fixed income. The security was as substantial as downtown Chicago real estate could make it.

"Now comes the war and federal income taxes, and instead of getting 4 per cent our income is taxed down to about 1.32 per cent. We feel as trustees that we are working for the government instead of the Field estate. The 3 1/2 per cent government bonds are not taxable and will get therefore a little more than three times as much as we can realize from our investments in fees. For that reason every fee the estate owns is

DELUGE FOR DRYS

Chicago Voters Jump on Prohibition Proposition With a Wet Majority of a Quarter of a Million

First Big City in the Country to Vote on Question Shows How the People Really Feel on the Issue

Prohibition was shown to be exceedingly unpopular in Chicago at Tuesday's election.

The vote on the little ballot proposition, "Shall Chicago be Dry Territory?" was won by the wets by 247,228

today's election as much as they please. Either the people have expressed their views on prohibition intelligently or the drys must take the position that the American electorate is not capable of exercising the ballot.

"Only recently, a large percentage of the people of Massachusetts, emphatically registered their protest against national prohibition. The people of Vermont did the same thing. Now, we have this decided protest from the men and women of Chicago. There is but one answer. The people have awakened by the fact that they had been grossly betrayed. The triumph of fanaticism is not to be permanent. There will be no let up in their protest against prohibition tyranny until the freedom of the people has been fully restored to them.

"Organized labor, supported by allied organizations covering all trades and professions will combine in a tremendous national effort, which will make the will of nearly one hundred million American citizens felt in Washington, and wherever law makers sit. There will be no let up until fanaticism has been completely overthrown. This is the message Chicago sends to congress."

Following was the vote on prohibition by wards:

Ward	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	619	405	5,839	1,953
2	1,700	1,488	8,237	4,589
3	2,734	3,353	7,807	4,173
4	396	477	5,621	3,286
5	1,352	851	6,615	3,022
6	4,554	5,237	8,817	3,780
7	4,984	5,709	9,086	3,918
8	1,788	1,950	6,028	2,301
9	2,427	2,409	5,699	2,085
10	193	212	4,311	2,703
11	327	539	5,076	3,728
12	511	594	6,707	3,787
13	2,365	3,197	6,666	5,064
14	1,357	1,686	6,795	3,653
15	1,257	1,229	7,902	3,319
16	208	271	4,642	2,921
17	280	288	3,155	1,325
18	1,567	1,882	6,939	2,557
19	289	269	3,784	1,463
20	293	331	3,436	1,549
21	2,293	1,811	7,029	2,764
22	414	314	4,565	2,296
23	2,322	2,800	8,284	4,086
24	941	1,170	7,643	4,168
25	5,767	6,806	11,293	5,283
26	3,316	3,510	11,209	5,079
27	4,369	4,331	14,529	5,336
28	1,328	2,203	7,398	3,283

1,489	1,537	9,242	4,118
922	1,172	5,947	3,086
2,094	2,885	8,177	4,051
4,094	6,051	10,438	4,722
4,578	5,000	12,082	4,929
1,211	1,069	11,887	5,254
3,967	3,886	11,989	6,633
Totals 167,707 76,325 266,529 124,731			
Gr. totals 144,032 391,260			

THE CITY BUDGET

The city has obtained permission from the Legislature to extend the budget making time to July 1 in order that new laws raising tax rates may be passed in the meantime and granting further licensing power to Chicago.

The city wants authority to sell tax anticipation warrants before the budget is passed—something that cannot be done now.

The efficiency staff in pruning the budget endeavored to reach results without disrupting the working organization of the city. It does not provide for any reduction in the number of employees. The principal reductions are as follows:

Finance committee	\$ 1,000
Gas committee	4,000
Railway terminals committee	35,000
Chicago plan commission	20,000
Local industries committee	8,000
City clerk	5,500
Corporation counsel	50,415
Comptroller's office	19,750
Comptroller (interest)	425,000
Comptroller (miscellaneous)	88,000
Election commissioners	169,000
Police department	1,808,180
Fire department	603,473
Health department	184,060
Board of local improvements	863,698
Department of gas and electric	1,083,480

Other reductions reduce the budget from \$35,566,509.99 to \$24,097,180, the total amount of the reduction being \$11,469,329.

The plan is to have this budget in the council to be held and passed at the last moment to comply with the law if the legislature does not take favorable action. The slashes have been made with a view to restoring them in proportion as the legislature grants a higher tax rate. The big police department cut eliminates the 1,000 extra policemen, supplies, etc. The fire department cut does away with extra men, supply companies, etc.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Work of Illinois Lawmaking Body

The House committee on civil service reported favorably the Sonnenman bill to repeal the state civil service law. The vote on the motion was 9 to 7. Those who voted to report the repeal bill out with the recommendation that it pass were Cola, Epstein, Curran, Bancroft, Jacobson, Keane, Frank J. Ryan and Thomas. The members who voted against a favorable report were Chairman Tice, Douglas, Hicks, Walters, Mueller, Lucius and Johnson. It is the intention of Representative John W. Walters to present a minority committee report and to seek to have it adopted as a substitute for the majority report on the floor of the House.

The House judiciary committee reported favorably the anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Soderstrom. The principal arguments for the bill were made by John H. Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor and by A. W. Kerr, speaking for the United Mine Workers. Dudley Taylor was present on behalf employers opposed to the bill.

Opposition has developed to the Barbour-Lucius bill to place the 2,000 employees in the Cook County fee offices under civil service. The opposition seems to be due in part to Republican factional antagonisms in Cook County.

Representative Thon has introduced six bills at the request of the state welfare department. The bills provide respectively for compulsory commitment of epileptics. In the same manner that insane persons may be committed to institutions; for allowing state institutions to receive boys and girls convicted in federal courts; that no feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age shall be received as an inmate of any almshouse, but shall be sent to a state institution; that no children shall be kept in any almshouse for more than thirty days; and that no child under sixteen shall be kept at a police station or jail; that records of overseers shall be properly kept; and that any reputable citizen may file a petition in connection with cases of feeble-mindedness.

The waterway bill embodying the plans of the state administration for an all-driver water route to connect the Chicago Drainage Canal at Lockport and the Illinois River at LaSalle, was introduced in the House by Representative Charles A. Gregory.



MAJOR EARLE H. REYNOLDS, President of the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank, Who Has Rendered Distinguished Services for the Country in the Great War.

van, John Hetzel, George W. Clausen, John Vogelsang, Emil Demme, Otto and Max Eitel, A. J. Wackeneuter, Harry Bobsin, Adolph Balz, Peter and Daniel Brennan, Congressman A. J. Sabath, August Mueller, George L. Schein, and Oscar Mayer, Jr.

BIG CHANGE COMING IN REPUBLICAN STATE POLITICS

Mayor Thompson's victory will have a marked effect on Republican State politics. The leaders who threw the mayor down and refused to help him will not be forgotten, it is said.

for sale at, of course, a reasonable price.

"Now, the effect of this has been to disorganize, or upset, our investment plans. Also the effect will be to prevent large real estate investments by either estates or individuals of large means. The point here is that the larger the income the heavier the tax. What would be applicable to a very large investment would not apply to a smaller one because the percentage of tax declines rapidly with reduced size of the income.

"As to investment by the trustees the 3 1/2 per cent bonds can be bought at some slight concession, which adds further to the attractiveness in comparison with the heavily taxed 4 per cent income from the fees we own."

majority.

The full returns on wet and dry were:

	Men	Women	Total
Dry	67,707	76,325	144,032
Wet	266,529	124,731	391,260

The position of the wets and their diagnosis of the returns is indicated in the following statement from the Trades Union Liberty league, over the signature of William Fisher, secretary:

"Through the overwhelming defeat of prohibition at the polls, Chicago has answered Yarrow and his Dry Chicago federation. Chicago has answered McBride and the Anti-Saloon league. Chicago has spoken in tones that will ring in the ears of those subservient law makers who have so cravenly surrendered the liberty of American citizens at the dictation of a clique of paid prohibition lobbyists.

"Let the drys discount the result of

IN THE CITY COUNCIL

Important Public Business Before the Chicago Board of Aldermen

The mayor vetoed an ordinance for the purchase of the old Chicago Herald building, 163 West Washington street. The council a week ago recommended the building and 70-year lease be purchased for \$299,000 for a central police and court building.

The mayor, in his veto message, said that the value of the building and lease was not more than \$133,000.

"The city owns property at Market and Madison streets," said the mayor. "and I think it would be better to build on this than to pay a large price for a building which must be remodeled before it can be used for police and court purposes."

The matter was referred to the finance committee.

The council passed an ordinance providing for a supplemental special assessment for the Michigan avenue improvement project. The property owners have consented to this.

Ald. A. A. McCormick led a successful fight to have a ban placed on tag days during the Victory loan campaign.

The organization having permits during this period will be allowed to use them later.

The council tied on the vehicle tax wheel fund so that only appropriations from this approved by the council can be spent. Ald. James B. Bowser said that the department of public works often made unnecessary street repairs out of this fund, and that the council ought to be consulted as to where such repairs should be made.

Coethe street will remain that. The council, by a unanimous vote, placed on file an ordinance intended to change the name of the thoroughfare to Boxwood place.

The council passed an ordinance providing for a supplemental special assessment for the Michigan avenue improvement project. The property owners have consented to this.

Ald. A. A. McCormick led a successful fight to have a ban placed on tag days during the Victory loan campaign.

FOUNDED 1889
Largest Weekly Circulation Among People of Influence and Standing

FOUNDED 1889
Largest Weekly Circulation Among People of Influence and Standing